

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 29

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.

THOMAS J. JARYS,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 130 Rua do

Ouvidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa

de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exerito da Vila, Divine Service every Sunday at 10 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays at each midday at 8 p.m.

H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.

All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Fluminense.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Castelo, Religious services: Sunday School at 10 a.m. preaching at 1:30 p.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays

E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays

J. W. TARROUX, Pastor.

Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira, Services: Sunday School at 10:30 a.m. and 7 o'clock, a.m., Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 72, Services Portuguese every Sunday at 10:30 a.m., 2 p.m. and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Residence: Rua das Laranjeiras N. 6.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua das Laranjeiras. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, a.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.

RIO SEASIDE'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Rua das Laranjeiras, 100, and 102, Recreational, Library Service on Sundays and Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

DR. CLAUDIO, Physician.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Rua de Setembro, and floor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Deposit No. 79, Rua de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are constantly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Medical Directory

DR. CLAUDIO, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 79, Rua das Laranjeiras, 10th floor; Office: 87, Rua do Ouvidor from 12 to 3 p.m.

DR. W. FAIRBAIRN, M.D., Edis: Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1^o de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Botafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—*Rio Janeiro Express.* Central train leaves Rio at 10:30 a.m. arrives at Belo Horizonte 2:20 p.m. Rio 3:30 and Laranjeiras (terminus) at 7:30 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:30 a.m. and Caeté, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:15 p.m. From Entre Rios leaves at 1:30 p.m. and arrives at Belo Horizonte 4:30 p.m. Rio 5:30 and Laranjeiras 7:30 p.m. Train leaves São Paulo at 10:30 a.m. and arrives at Rio 1:30 p.m. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 1:30 p.m. and the Central train at 8 p.m.

Lodated Express. leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 12:20. Entre Rios at 2:20 and Manaus (terminus) at 6:30 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 a.m. and arrives at Caeté, where passengers for Belo Horizonte change train at 1:30 p.m. and arrives at Porto Alegre at 6:30 p.m. *Desbordado*, train leaves Manaus at 5:30 a.m. and arrives at Rio at 6:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. Belo Horizonte at 6:30 a.m. and arrives at Rio at 7:30 p.m.

Mixed Train. leaves Rio at 8:30 and 9:00 a.m. 3:15 and 5:20 p.m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:05 p.m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and third to Belo Horizonte at 10:30 p.m. *Desbordado*, train leaves Rio at 6:30 a.m. arrives at Belo Horizonte at 7:30 p.m. and arrives at Barra at 12:30 p.m. and arrives in Rio at 6:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. and leaves Belo Horizonte at 7:30 p.m.

Night service. Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Alegre at 5 a.m. *Desbordado*, train leaves Porto Alegre at 10:30 p.m. and arrives Monday, arriving at Belo Horizonte at 7:30 a.m. *Desbordado*, train leaves Belo Horizonte at 8:15 p.m. and arrives at Barra at 12:30 p.m. and leaves Barra at 6:30 a.m. and arrives in Rio at 6:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. and leaves Belo Horizonte at 7:30 p.m.

CANTIGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:30. Cordoba (1 hour per train) from Cantagalo 1:05. Returns to Belo Horizonte at 12:15 and Nova Friburgo at 1:27 p.m., arriving at Niterói at 2 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves Niterói at 3:15 p.m. and Nova Friburgo at 5 a.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:30. Cordoba (1 hour per train) from Cantagalo 1:05. Returns to Belo Horizonte at 12:15 and Nova Friburgo at 1:27 p.m., arriving at Niterói at 2 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves S. Paulo at 6:30 a.m. and arrives at Caeté at 1:20 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTIGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:30. Cordoba (1 hour per train) from Cantagalo 1:05. Returns to Belo Horizonte at 12:15 and Nova Friburgo at 1:27 p.m., arriving at Niterói at 2 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves S. Paulo at 6:30 a.m. and arrives at Caeté at 1:20 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and *R.R.*—Steamers leave Tráscia Maná at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petrópolis at 7:30 a.m., week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train: upward 7:00 a.m.; downward (from Petrópolis) 3:30 p.m., week days only.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua das Laranjeiras, No. 51, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Príncipe No. 48.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of heights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15th, 1888.

The recent success of our Brazilian friends in raising money in London promises to end in results highly unsatisfactory to all the parties concerned. We do not like to sound a note of warning at a time when compliments only are expected, but in view of the false impressions created and the dangers impending, it must be done. We are ready to congratulate our Brazilian friends frankly on the highly successful issue of the £6,000,000 national loan of last April, and of the more recent 1,000,000\$ municipal loan of Santos and the £700,000 provincial loan of S. Paulo. The sale of various Brazilian enterprises in London are also deserving of sincere congratulation, for all these transactions have brought more capital into the country, and have liberated much domestic capital for use in other directions. If properly used, all this ought to yield beneficial results and give an encouraging impetus to national industry and progress. But, in all this, it will not do to deceive ourselves into believing that these flattering results are due to an enhanced national credit, and a revived spirit of enterprise. In the first place, the exceptional state of affairs in England, where an immense amount of invested capital was set free by the conversion of British consols, contributed largely to the success of all these loans and investments. The unprecedented accumulation of unemployed capital in England has threatened serious results to the thousands who live solely upon the interest yielded by small investments, and this forced investors into anything promising a moderate rate of interest, even at some slight risk upon the security of the investment itself. The Brazilian government has very wisely met all its loan obligations in London promptly and liberally, and this has not only secured good credit for the nation, but has reflected much confidence upon the purely private Brazilian investments seeking capital in that market. It is natural, therefore, that all such securities will find plenty of takers at a time when home investments are so unremunerative. And then, in the second place, the abolition of slavery has unquestionably done much to revive confidence in Brazil and to inspire unquestioning faith in the minds of Englishmen in the future prosperity of this country. They have faith in free labor and free institutions, and without investigating the question further, they have faith in the country which adopts them. So far as these influences go, in great part arising from outside conditions and deductions, the credit of Brazil has materially improved.

But, in view of internal evidence, is this improvement real, and is it based on substantial foundations? In our opinion, it is not! Aside from the abolition of slavery, which was the breaking down of a fixed obstruction, or the development of an opportunity, rather than a step forward, the conditions here are unchanged from preceding years. The deficits in the budget remain, the problems of banks, currency, tax reform, local government, etc., are still unsolved, industries are not uniformly developing in the same ratio as the costs of government, and taxation is therefore becoming heavier and more burdensome. Year by year these excesses of expenditure over revenue are added to the interest-bearing debt, thus increasing the fixed burdens upon the people, and year by year ambitious ministers plunge recklessly into new schemes without a thought as to the consequences. The "undeveloped resources" of the country are unfailing capital to draw upon, and few ministers hesitate to draw heavily when the opportunity arises. Now, in view of this state of affairs, how can it be said that the credit of the country has been improved? Trouble is growing out of the labor question, reactionary planters are demanding indemnities for their liberated slaves and threatening revolution if not granted, money is being spent like water upon the introduction of immigrant laborers, an ambitious minister is proposing to expend huge sums upon new and unnecessary railways, and all the old government jobs in railway building, port improvements and subsidies are going on in the good old way—great expenditures for petty results. This is certainly not improvement, nor even a step toward improvement. Brazil is not even making an intelligent, rational effort to take advantage of the flood tide of opportune credit and progress which is now bearing her onward on its bosom, and which in due time will deposit her back just where it took her up. The opportunity is a grand one and it ought not to be lost.

Aside from the danger to the foreign investor of believing that the credit of Brazil has materially improved, there is another danger, no less serious, to the borrower himself. Good credit has been the ruin of many a man, and the injury of many a state. Facilities for borrowing money easily are not always blessings. The number of loans and investments which have recently been prepared for the London market, because of the ease with which Santos and S. Paulo raised their loans and syndicates were formed for the purchase of certain Brazilian railways, is a striking proof of this. While the securities offered by the province of S. Paulo and the city of Santos are exceptionally good, it does not follow that the securities offered by Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro are equally good. And yet, because one province and one city have been able to raise money on easy terms, every province and city in the empire are beginning to think of doing likewise. The city of S. Paulo is negotiating a loan and Rio de Janeiro is talking of another. The provinces of Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro are all after loans, and still others are meditating this new way out of the difficulties encompassing them. In view of these preparations, the English investor ought to begin to inform himself in regard to the provincial and municipal institutions of this country. He should note the fact that there is only one S. Paulo (province) in Brazil and that the city of Santos is the one port of that rich and progressive province. There is not another province in Brazil that can offer security for a loan equal to S. Paulo. Pernambuco probably ranks next, because of

her valuable sugar and cotton crops, but the province is heavily in debt, and her population turbulent and less progressive. Minas Geraes is rich in products, but her people are reactionary and infatuated. Her debt is heavy, and her revenue less than the expenditures, and yet she has only just voted railway and other subsidies upon thousands of contos. Bahia is a province in decay, heavily in debt, reactionary and torpid. In all of these, the authority of the province to raise foreign loans is not clearly established. The Brazilian province is not an independent, self-governing state, hence questions must arise hereafter as to the responsibility of the imperial government for these loans. So too with the municipalities. Local government in Brazil is in a very chaotic state, and the powers, limitations and obligations of both provinces and municipalities are very loosely defined. There is really no such a thing as a nominal, responsible municipal government. The cities elect no mayors, treasurers, auditors, or other responsible officials. They have no nominal heads. They elect boards of aldermen only, who divide up the duties of local administration among committees; and all their acts are subject to revision by the general government, either through the minister of empire, as in this city, or through the provincial presidents. In this city it is very difficult to define what belongs to the national and to the municipal government. As we have before said, local administration in Brazil is in so chaotic a state that no one can determine what limitations and obligations exist. It will be wise, therefore, for London capitalists to move slowly and cautiously and, if possible, to procure some imperial sanction before loaning money to all the provinces and cities applying.

We have been so carefully taught that human life is a sacred thing, subject only to the will of the Creator and the caprice of the Crown, that we have made suicide a crime against both human and divine law. We do not hang men for attempting to take their own lives, but we arrest them, imprison them, and even threaten to shut the doors of heaven against them. In some communities their bodies are buried in disgrace in the open highway, and the mingling of their dust with the properly sanctified article is absolutely prohibited. We shall not undertake to discuss this question, for no amount of sound argument will ever convince the Christian world that their views of human life are overdrawn. In the interests of so serious a question as that of suicide, however, we may be permitted to offer a few practical suggestions from which both society and suicides may possibly derive incalculable benefit. We have no particular respect and admiration for the man or woman who tries to avoid the common responsibilities, duties and cares of life by self-destruction. Suicide is a cowardly act, except perhaps when employed to avoid a shameful, or painful death. The fact remains, however, that men continue to take their own lives, and that in some countries they do it upon very slight provocation and with great frequency. It is a kind of mania, and it is almost impossible to prevent it. The suicide believes that his life is his own, to be disposed of at his own will and pleasure; and he acts on that belief regardless of the anathemas of the church, the restrictions of the law, and the condemnation of society. No law ever yet prevented a man from taking his own life, and never will. The prohibitions on the sale of acids, poisons, etc., are therefore worse than useless, for they simply annoy those who want these articles for proper uses. They continue to shoot, hang, cut and poison themselves in all kinds of places

and with all degrees of dramatic effect. The influence of all this is bad for society and disagreeable for the suicide. In view of the futility of restrictive legislation and of the demoralizing influences of dramatic, unexpected and bungling suicides, we should like to submit for consideration a total reversal of the policy thus far pursued. In the first place, let it be admitted that a man has a right to take his own life and sneak out of this world if he pleases. Admitting this, we must then cease all our efforts to control him in the matter by arbitrary action, both here and hereafter. If he is determined to go, let us accept the situation frankly, shake hands and wish him success. Then to save ourselves from the needless and brutal shock of gathering up his remains from the pavement, or cutting them down from a rafter, or fishing them out of the water, or stumbling over them in the woods, let us create a "retreat" for suicides, where they can write all necessary explanatory notes and then take themselves out of the world decently and in order. Such an establishment might be furnished with all the best and most approved appliances for self-destruction, so that the unhappy suicide may not be driven to the unscientific methods of those who drink solutions of match-heads, acids, etc., or who spoil useful furniture and bed linen with their useless brains. The deed must and will be done, whether we approve, or not; the proposition, therefore, is that society shall provide all necessary facilities for doing it decently, easily, scientifically, and in a proper place.

It is gradually dawning upon us that the empire of Brazil is financially and prospectively in a very bad way. We regret to acknowledge that our somewhat pessimistic ideas as to the future of this country have received many severe shocks from the speeches made by senators and deputies as to the abyss opening at the feet of the unhappy dweller in Brazil, and that we, as foreigners, must commence to feel exceedingly uncomfortable as to the prospects before us. It is true the prophets of evil are the parliamentary "outs"; but they are none the less statesmen elected to represent the Brazilian nation in the legislature, and as such must have peculiar and advantageous means of gauging public opinion, and facilities for predicting at least near-by occurrences. There now seems to be little doubt that the Brazilian planter is utterly and entirely ruined; although the present year with its large coffee crop—reduced by scarcity of labor by one-third—has incited the planter to harvest this at enormous sacrifices, there is being no preparation made for the coming year, when not only will the coffee crop be reduced to something like a minimum, but Brazil will grow no cereals and must apply to the granaries of the foreigner for its maize and beans. Is not this a sufficiently disheartening account of the position of the empire, when furnished by statesmen; grave senators, whose seats are secured for life, and distinguished deputies, whose chairs are dependent on planter's votes? We confess we feel decidedly uneasy as to the outlook. With no coffee to drink, no maize or beans to eat, labor disorganized and republicans organizing, it becomes our duty to call the attention of our foreign readers to this disheartening condition as confessed by senators and deputies, who show no hesitation in publicly expressing their views, for foreigners to read and digest, as to the inevitable ruin that now hangs, like a thunder-cloud, over their devoted heads. It may be objected that these speeches are nothing more than rhetorical ebullitions. As foreigners, we cannot tell whether Deputy Pedro Luiz is influenced by his love for rhetoric, or by

solicitude for the electors of his district, when he paints the absolutely heart-rending condition of the Rio de Janeiro planter. How can we tell whether Senator Cândido de Oliveira is endeavoring to upset a ministry, or is applying a caustic to drains upon the veins of the Treasury, when he mentions that a doctor in Rio is drawing salary as a medical director of a Rio Grande do Sul colony? We must necessarily lend faith to the ideas expressed by Brazilian statesmen, and credit their assertions. Brazil is on the edge of an abyss. Senators and deputies assert and re-assert this, and foreigners should be very careful of investing their funds in a country that is painted in such very dark colors by the very parties who are declared to represent the public opinion of the empire. Often have we been accused of unduly and unwisely attacking Brazilian credit; but never have our most "strabismic" expressions equaled those of senators and deputies during the present legislative session. Upon what can be based a trumpet-blast for Brazil? With ruined planters, likely to become pensioners in the poor-houses the minister of justice is providing, with republicans threatening to turn the Crown out of doors, with labor drifting around without direction, and with nothing to eat next year, does it not seem possible that English capitalists will institute rigorous inquiries into the certainty of all these assertions and limit their aid to the empire in accordance with the security offered? We sincerely regret that our space has not permitted us to lay before English readers the pessimist views held by Brazilian statesmen as to the position of their country. A file of the *Diário Oficial* containing the debates during the present session, if turned into English, would make the most infatuated believer in the future of Brazil tear his hair, and wonder why he had been lead to invest in Brazilian securities by Jews, as Deputy Coelho Rodrigues politely terms the English bankers who have represented this country in London.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

October 2.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas presented a protest signed by numerous citizens against the project for alienating the water-works. The minister of agriculture stated the government had agreed to a Senate amendment which would retain the control of the water supply by the state; the minister, however, objected to taxing the provinces to furnish free water to the rich inhabitants of Rio. Senator Belisário spoke on the reduced tariffs on the D. Pedro II railway, and Senators Silveira da Motta and Correia on the proposed modification of the rules as to swearing in senators; the former attacking and the latter defending the proposal to appoint a joint committee of the two Chambers to study the question. The minister of agriculture gave some excellent reasons why the government opposed the scheme of *burgos agrícolas*. Senators Castro Carreira and Sáriiva spoke on the estimates of the department of agriculture. In the Chamber Deputy Lourenço de Alhâquerque spoke in favor of the banks of issue project, which he proposed to amend to the end that the banks could not make loans for a year, or more. Deputy Pedro Luiz asked the minister of marine why flogging in the navy was not abolished. The minister replied that it could not be done, and cited the opinions of naval officers in proof of his assertion.

October 3.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay made a long speech advocating German immigration and freedom of religion and combatting the introduction of Chinese, which, from the senator's remarks, it would appear the planters of Rio de Janeiro are contemplating. Senators Lima Duarte and Luiz Felipe spoke on the agriculture estimates, but their remarks were of little general interest. In the Chamber, Deputy Coelho Rodrigues asked a string of useless questions as to the bestowal by the Pope of the golden rose on the Princess Imperial and was answered by the minister of foreign affairs, who was very happy in his reply. Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto asked the minister of finance whether the recent increase of taxes could not be modified and the latter thought some changes could be made.

October 4.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay made a somewhat peculiar speech in honor and glorification of the Argentine Republic for passing a law for civil marriage, and presented the project for a law to forbid the introduction of Chinese laborers, which created quite an excitement among the senators, one of whom called the project a piece of barbarity. The minister of agriculture said in reply to Senator Belisário's remarks of yesterday that tariffs on the D. Pedro II railway had reached a minimum. Sr. Belisário returned to the charge and availed of the opportunity to liquidate some personal questions with the minister. The swearing in of senators allowed Senator Silveira Martins

an opportunity of showing his versatility in anthropology, languages, etc., the senator thinks a legislator should not swear at all. As to the golden rose, Sr. Silveira Martins recalled the presentation to Isabel II of Spain on account of her virtues, and inquired whether the Princess Imperial had assumed certain obligations as to the Holy See. The speech, as is usual when the Rio Grande orator has the floor, was oratorical and rather cynical. Senator Avila advocated the establishment of the *burgos agrícolas*, which will be an immense advantage to the establishment of small farmers; the senator also wants another railway for Rio Grande do Sul. In the Chamber the usual three-quarters of an hour were occupied in purely personal matters, and the rest of the session was of no general interest.

October 5.—In the Senate Srs. Taunay and Silveira da Motta exchanged remarks as to immigration; the latter making some mild fun of the former's predilection for Germans. The premier denied that the Princess Imperial had taken any oath of allegiance to the Pope. After some remarks by Senator Igacino Martins the proposal for a joint committee to examine the form of oath to be taken by legislators was passed. Senators Soares Brandão and Belisário spoke on the agriculture estimates; the latter's speech is a strong attack on the minister of agriculture and his railway schemes. In the Chamber the minister of foreign affairs repeated the statement made by the premier in the Senate; the Princess took no oath of allegiance to the Holy See, upon receiving the golden rose. Deputy Luiz Móveis says there is something wrong in the province of Alagoas, and calls the serious attention of the minister of justice thereto. A parliamentary novelty then occurred, when a member of the opposition moved the closing of the debate on the credit for the department of foreign affairs. Deputy Ratisbona thought the concessions for opening streets had not been sufficiently debated, and objected to these schemes being submitted to public competition. Deputy André da Figueira defended competition and the committee report. After Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto had also made some objections and Deputy Andrade Figueira had replied to these, the report passed in first discussion. Deputy Pedro Luiz asked the premier a series of questions as to the alienation of the Leopoldina, Grão Pará and Macaé railroads to the foreigners; the roads are not suitable according to the opinion of the minister of agriculture expressed in 1886, and their acquisition by foreigners is fraught with dangers. Political questions foreign to the matter in debate were then produced. The premier made a short and pithy reply in which he declared his belief that his interlocutor would be one of the first to stay his hands to return to conservative fold.

October 6.—In the Senate Sr. Soares presented a protest from local cotton mills against the duties on ready-made sacks, which are out of proportion to those on the material imported to make sacks here. Senator Silveira Martins made a rather jocose reply to some criticisms published by Deputy Manoel on the senator's recent speech. Senator Avila occupied considerable time in describing the impropriety of cultivating only coffee, and in advocating cattle and sheep raising. Senator Belisário analysed pretty much all of the *relatório* of the department of agriculture, but beyond showing that he knows more about railways, immigration, etc., than the minister, produced nothing new. In the Chamber there was no session.

October 8.—The decree proroguing the session to the 20th inst., was published. In the Senate Sr. Rodrigo Augusto da Silva, minister of foreign affairs, took the oath and his seat as senator from S. Paulo. In reply to Senator Cândido de Oliveira the minister of agriculture said that the reason for the delay in inaugurating traffic on the Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II railway was because the wagons had arrived here so damaged by sea-water that important repairs were necessary. Visconde de Ouro Preto criticised the railway extension schemes of the minister of agriculture, and desires the empire declared free to immigrants of any and all nations and creeds. The senator stated the actual greatness of the United States was largely contributed to by Chinese—stating news to us, but the vicecount is doubtless best informed. From the rather meagre summary of his speech we infer that the senator prefers Chinese caudilhos to Italian immigrants. Senator Leão Vellozo also opposed the railway extensions; he thinks the money will not be forthcoming to meet the charges, and he also sees no reason to shut out Chinese immigration. In the Chamber, the minister of marine presented a proposal for a credit of 270,683\$00 for his department. The project for a law to repress vagabondage allowed Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto to site Egyptian, Roman and French law in relation thereto; he considers the project impracticable. After Deputy Ratisbona had promised some amendments in second discussion, the project passed first discussion. Deputy Bulhões Carvalho asked the premier a series of questions as to the ultimate destination of the 5 per cent. surtax levied for the emancipation of slaves, which he considers might be used to indemnify planters in some form. The premier made an excellent reply and read like the deputy a proper lesson on something very like obstruction.

October 9.—In the Senate Barão de Cotelipe presented more applications from planters for indemnity and also referred to what he considered was a slur on the promoters of indemnification in the speech made in the Chamber by the premier. The latter made an explanation that no slur was intended. Senator Avila called the attention of the government to the poor quality of the gas supplied here, and of the equally poor service furnished by the company; he presented various questions, and were much applauded, the senators evidently sympathizing with his complaints. After various amendments were presented to the already much amended estimates of the department of agriculture, Senator Lima Duarte moved that they be returned to the committee. There was no quorum to vote, which secured the adjournment of the debate. In the Chamber a petty quarrel between two judges in a place rejoicing in the name of Urubá [carrion-crow], Bahia, occupied considerable time. The session was of no interest.

October 10.—In the Senate the minister of agriculture defended the gas company and the government representative attached to it against the criticisms of Senator Avila, and Visconde do Crispim reiterated the complaints made against the quality and service of the gas supply, and confessed his mistake in objecting to continuing the contract with the English company. Senator Cândido de Oliveira occupied the rest of the session in discussing the agriculture estimates; as a local colleague says, the senator occupied two-and-a-half hours in discussing one-half of the *relatório*, and proposes on another occasion to take the second half in charge. The senator was severe on government employés; amongst other statements, he said there was a doctor in Rio drawing a salary as medical director of a colony in Rio Grande do Sul. There is an immigration agent in Paris [of all places in the world] receiving 500\$ per month, and one in Italy, who is, the senator says, a police criminal (*policial*) that receives 1,000\$ per month. In the Chamber, three Alagoas deputies washed more soiled linen. The war estimates as intended by the Senate were passed.

October 11.—In the Senate Sr. Avila repeated his attacks on the gas company and the fiscal engineer, and went so far as to advise consumers of gas to use bludgeons to resist attempts at cutting off their gas supply. Barão de Cotelipe, Ignacio Martins and Avila all spoke about a petition from a confraternity to reduce the tax on its real estate. Senator Lafayette proceeded to defend his opposition to the plans of the minister of agriculture. He argues that the slaves freed by the abolition law represented a capital of 485,000\$, the interest on which was represented by the labor of the slave; this capital has been destroyed and the planters have now no money to meet the demands of wage-earners. No war had ever destroyed such an amount of capital, for war stimulated certain industries, if destroying others. The employment of money in slaves was perfectly legal; agriculture appears to be on its back and without credit, for its engagements cannot be met. How then can the banks create the credit that does not exist? The advancing of money to planters by the Treasury is entirely fruitless. He proceeded to show the uselessness of banks of *crédito farto*, and predicted evil times in the future for the revenue and agriculture. The negro is inferior to the white man in thought and economy. The speaker was much interrupted and at the close was applauded. In the Chamber a duel between Deputies Lourenço de Albuquerque and Bernardo de Mendoza regarding Alagoas provincial affairs created some disturbance; very unparliamentary language being employed in flogging the question. The indefatigable Deputy Soares had a few more stokes to throw at the minister of justice in relation to his project to suppress vagabondage; the deputy's energy in showing up the condition of affairs in Bahia is more praiseworthy than interesting. Deputy Paes Leme made a more sensible speech, but his remarks were rather personal recollections of what he had seen in European industrial schools, than any scheme to improve the vagrant classes. Deputy Pedro Luiz declared he opposed the project and dedicated reasons therefor.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The discovery of a quarry of fine marble is reported from a place near Piracicaba, São Paulo.

—Some seventy business men of São Paulo have petitioned the General Assembly for a bonded warehouse in that city.

—The wholesale houses of São Paulo are now closing their doors at 6 p. m., the new custom having been initiated on the 8th inst.

—The *Diário de Santos* has been sold to Drs. Martin Francisco Soárez and João Galéao Carvalhal, its former editor.

—The August receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 257,717\$237, against 197,224\$848 in the same month of last year.

—An Italian named Borrelli was recently arrested in Campinas, São Paulo, for passing counterfeit "nickels." A quantity of the spurious coin was found in his house.

—The exports from Pernambuco in August last included 4,088,835 kilos of sugar, 933,769 kilos of cotton, 298,000 kilos of hides, and 374,000 litres of rum. The aggregate official value of all the exports was 1,248,044\$882.

—The police statistics of Pernambuco are not encouraging. During the six months ending July last there were 367 crimes reported, of which 53 were murders, 184 injuries (attempts to kill) and 202 robberies, 68 thefts, etc.

—A Minas provincial paper says the people at Prados are starving. Is it not singular that a country so widely advertised for fertility and productivity can not raise food enough for its present population?

—Three laboring men were seized by the press gang in Santos on the 5th, and were put on board a ship and taken to São Paulo in spite of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by a *júiz de direito*. That one act of arbitrary authority will make at least a dozen republicans in Santos.

—The Alagoas provincial assembly has followed the example set by Ceará, Paraná, and other provinces, in getting into a tangle about organization. The minority always wants to organize the assembly, and leaves when the majority declines to submit. It then goes off and organizes a little assembly by itself and then telegraphs to Rio de Janeiro for aid and sympathy. It is very much like a lot of schoolboys playing government.

—The September receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 129,535\$668.

—An athletic club has been organized at Santos, and its first meeting was held yesterday.

—An extraordinary session of the Pará provincial assembly has been called for November 5th.

—The September receipts of the Parahyba custom house were 84,073\$915, and of the provincial *consulado* 3,161\$242.

—A new insurance company is to be organized in Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, with a capital of 500,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each.

—The Parintins Indians on the Rio Madeira have recently become very troublesome, raiding the rubber camps and attacking travellers.

—The August exports from Pará were officially valued at 2,620,323\$873, of which those of rubber alone amounted to 1,279,713\$298, and cacao 653,918\$049.

—A movement has been initiated in Minas Gerais for the union of Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais in order to give the latter province a seaport of its own.

—The body of a man who had died of small-pox, was found at the gate of the Limeira cemetery on the morning of the 1st inst. It had been brought in from some neighboring plantation.

—The president of Minas has recently sanctioned a law granting a premium of 100\$ on every house constructed for colonists. There is no doubt about it; they are said as March hare up in Minas?

—The *Carioca* of Campinas reports a highway robbery at a place called "Morro Vermelho," near that city, on the 8th inst. The robbers, were blacks, four in number, and were armed. Their victim says he was robbed of 220\$.

—A western S. Paulo journal notices that a well organized band of horse thieves exists in that section, and gives the name and locality of their headquarters. It seems curious that knowing so much the authorities do not break up the organization, or the people do not apply to Judge Lynch for assistance.

—When the British corvette *Ruby* arrived off Fort Berlinga, at the entrance to the harbor of Santos, on the 6th inst., the customary salute was fired; but no response whatever was made. All the response the garrison could make was to wave his pocket handkerchief. The old guns on the antiquated "fort" are useless and there is probably not powder enough in the place to load a pistol.

—The September receipts of the Victoria custom house were 23,444\$921, of which 2,201\$214 were from imports and 17,783\$346 from exports. The "emancipation fund" tax produced 157\$879. The total receipts for September last year were 80,318\$051. The provincial *meia d'ondas* produced 22,476\$685, of which 20,944\$500 were from the provincial export duties on cedars.

—The September revenue receipts at Pernambuco, compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

Custom-house	907,535\$586	1,038,205\$332
Recebedoria geral	31,396	664
Recebedoria provincial	23,581	376

The traffic tax (*imposto do giro*) within the province produced 96,603\$887 in the same month.

—A lad 11 years old saved a child of 7 from drowning who had fallen into the water at Victoria, Espírito-Santo, on the 6th inst. The youngster caught the drowning child, had a severe struggle to prevent the latter carrying him down, and finally brought him ashore. The young hero's name is Indacilo Guilhermino de Jesus, and if ever a gold medal was merited, this is the occasion for the government to present it.

—According to the *relatório* of the president of Amazonas, the finances of that province are in anything but a satisfactory condition. The deficit, or floating debt, thus far determined, amounts to 377,552\$152, not including about 200,000\$ not yet settled under a statute of 1881, and not including also a debt of 350,000\$ formally recognized last year. The revenues of the province appear to be decreasing steadily, but no corresponding decrease in expenditures is ever thought of.

—The recent *relatório* of the president of Pernambuco shows a little anxiety over the continued deficits in the finances of that province. In recent years these deficits have been:

1884-85	1,044,138\$391
1885-86	907,981
1886-87 [18 months]	614,504
1888 [estimated]	655,275

For 1889 the provincial treasury estimates the receipts at 2,849,502\$119 and the expenditures at 3,207,742\$849, showing a probable deficit of 448,180\$730. The province is now negotiating a foreign loan.

—Santos has been somewhat stirred up lately over a controversy about an accumulation of offices on the part of one of its aldermen. The law expressly forbids an alderman or justice of the peace from holding any other salaried public employment, and yet Alferes Allya Rodrigues Junior holds the position of immigration agent at 300\$ a month. The alderman happens to be an unpopular citizen, hence various protests have been sent in against this infraction of the law, but thus far without avail. Had he been a popular man, he might have enjoyed any number of offices until the end of time, without a protest.

—The municipal council of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, recently adopted a resolution, with only two opposing votes, asking parliament to convene a national *constituinte* for the purpose of adopting a constitution which shall provide the country with a republican form of government.

—A São Paulo law student, named Manso de Andrade, surprised two of his professors on the 8th inst. by throwing a dynamite bomb at them. One of them was slightly wounded and considerably frightened. The young assassin had been "conditioned" in an examination as a primary school teacher. He was able to make his escape.

—The Minas provincial government has authorized the funding of a colony on the Mogiana railway between Jaguara and Ubatuba, and another on the D. Pedro II line between Chapéu d'Uva and Sítio. Five others, in the following municipalities, Cataguases, Leopoldina, Rio Novo, Pium Alegre and Pombia, are also authorized at a cost of 100,000 each.

—The Espírito Santo immigration law provides for an expenditure of 1,000,000\$ in the development of immigration into that province, and a guarantee of 4 per cent on 400,000\$ advanced in the same by any bank or company. The aid advanced to immigrants will be 70\$ for those over 12 years, 35\$ for those between 7 and 12 years, and 17\$ for those between 3 and 7 years.

—According to the recent *relatório* of the president of Pernambuco, the funded debt of that province now stands up to 7,624,000\$, and the floating debt to 56,278,963. The rate of interest paid averages 7.4 per cent. The provincial authorities now desire to borrow £80,000 in London at 4.5 per cent, in order to reduce this interest charge and give them a fresh start.

—The president of Pernambuco, with a view of increasing the provincial revenue, recommends an increase in the taxes on commercial exchanges within the province (*Imposto de Selo*). These taxes are already very high, as will be seen from the following estimates for next year:

<i>Imposto de Selo</i>	866,965\$00
Export taxes (provincial) ..	634,643 050
Diverse taxes	413,494 910
Consumption taxes	245,902 020
Transfer of property	168,394 020
Contributions	122,388 000

Pernambuco has a population of about 1,300,000, which in 1886-87 exported abroad and to other provinces an aggregate value of nearly 21 thousand contos, or 16\$ per capita. The above tax revenue represents 28\$00 per capita. Add to this the national taxes, which are much heavier, and we have part of the cause of Pernambuco's bad financial condition.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The S. Paulo company has established a telegraph office in the central part of the city of S. Paulo.

—The September traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 390,924\$937; expenses are not published.

—On the 1st inst. the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro authorized the Leopoldina railway company to transfer to the British syndicate the Cantagalo line and the branch to Macabé.

—The September traffic receipts of the Macabé and Campos railway are said to have been 26\$, 491\$86. Expenses are not given, nor is the distribution of receipts among passengers and goods.

—On the 3rd inst. the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro advised the municipal chamber of Campos that government and provincial railways are not obliged to submit their weights and measures to municipal examination. Perhaps this accounts for shortages?

—The province of Espírito Santo has granted a 30 years privilege for a railway from S. Mateus to the Serra dos Ayunés, with a grant of public aid in the form of all the taxes the province on the products and merchandise carried which are to be paid at the time of shipment. The province will be indemnified from the excess over 6 per cent on the estimated capital of 1,500,000\$. The enterprise may be good, but it is not promising at first sight.

—The balance sheet, dated June 30th last, of the Macabé and Campos railway shows among other assets the following:

Macabé and Campos line	8,286,748\$511
S. Antonio de Patna do	3,481,800 000
River steamers	163,179 669
Stores, on hand	186,850 183
Debentures pawned	1,250,000 000

Shares issued under authority granted.

ed on Aug. 30th 1884

1,025,300 000

and on the other side:

Capital paid up

6,216,200 000

Reserve funds

120,943 364

Banco Rial

1,895,328\$248

do acc't. emt.

929,753 200

Debentures, 6 1/2 per cent

4,427,000 000

do S/2 da

1,071,000 000

Interest

220,142 035

The auditors state that receipts in the year ending June 30th amounted to 1,388,180\$395 and expenses to 812,978\$751.

—It is rumored that a "hitch" has occurred in the expected transfer of the Leopoldina system to the English syndicate.

—The Oeste de Minas is making special arrangements for the transportation of live cattle to the Santa Cruz slaughter house. The freight will be \$8870 per head from Lavras or neighboring stations (628 kilometres) and \$9180 per head from Oliveira (649 kilometres).

—The total receipts of the Mogiana company during the half year ending 30th June last were 1,163,685\$610, and expenditures \$583,178\$69, leaving a surplus of 579,808\$341. The number of passengers carried was 104,107, yielding 297,357\$640. The freight traffic was 33,535 metric tons, yielding 861,243\$950. A dividend of 118\$00 per share was declared, the sum of 10,000\$ being carried to account of reserve fund, and 27,879\$992 for reconstruction of stations.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The firm of Bell & Co. has solicited permission to construct an underground railway in Buenos Aires, without guarantee.

—The title appears to have turned in London in regard to Argentine provincial loans. The Catamarca loan got a black eye a few days since. It is cause for wonder that the English investor did not get his eyes open before.

—The international congress at Montevideo has apparently resolved not to wait any longer for the Brazilian representatives, and has begun work. Committees have been organized on "civil rights," "penal rights," "commercial rights" and "rights of process, literary copyrights and trade-marks."

—A telegram has been received by Sr. Fader from his engineer at Chateau stating that petroleum has been reached at a depth of 156 metres in the well No. 5 and that it is flowing over the times. There are now four wells from which petroleum is being obtained. It will be conducted in pipes to Mendoza.—*B. A. Herald*.

—All the steamship agents, without exception, have signed a formal protest to the president of the Bole Chamber of Commerce against the new harbour-lighting convention, insisting on the injustice of paying duties to the Montevidean government on vessels arriving here from Europe direct. The protest dwells strongly on the fact that such a course is unknown in Europe, although cases are precisely analogous.—*R. A. Standard*.

—The Buenos Aires municipal council has entered into a contract with J. C. Boer & Co. for the construction of a new slaughter-house, to cover an area of 20 squares and to possess all modern improvements. The grantees are to have an exclusive privilege for 20 years, paying the city \$500,000 per annum for the first five years, to be increased by \$50,000 in each succeeding period of five years. At the end of the privilege the establishment reverts to the municipality. An explanation of the reason why beef is dearer in Buenos Aires and Rosario than in London, we find in this encumbrance.

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee crop this year in S. José do Rio Pardo, S. Paulo, is calculated at 250,000 arrobas, or 62,500 bags.

—The quantity of coffee dispatched for exportation at the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house last month was 13,957 bags.

—The *Journal* of the 13th hears that a company is being organized in this city for the introduction of Chinese laborers. We trust the rumor is unfounded.

—The Santos papers report the September receipts of coffee at that port as 206,509 bags, making 408,728 bags since July 1st, against 238,660 bags in the same period of last year. The September clearances were 163,035 bags (including 24 consignments) making 370,275 bags since July 1st, against 235,040 bags last year.

—The planters in various municipalities of São Paulo are complaining that the heavy rains of last month have caused serious prejudice to the coffee crop. It is said that fully one-third in quantity and 50% in quality will be lost. As the coffee planter never fails to complain every year of losses from rain, or sun, perhaps it will be best to wait for further news.

—I notice in an article on "Liberating the Slaves in Brazil," by Walter J. Hammond, in the *Nineteenth Century* for July, he states that "there are hundreds of plantations in the province of São Paulo where the average annual yield of coffee is 32 lbs. (one arroba) per 15 to 20 trees, taking the new trees with the old." On new plantations formed on lately-felled virgin forest lands, with the richest soil, the yield has been as much as 32 lbs. per 7 to 10 trees. As this extra-heavy production cannot last, the estimate of 15 to 20 trees will represent, in a general way, the crop of the good plantations in S. Paulo." I greatly doubt the accuracy of the above statement. At 1,200 trees per acre (6' x 6') and taking 32 lbs. to 17 trees, we have an annual average crop for this S. Paulo region of a ton of coffee per acre! In the province of Rio de Janeiro, the general average is given as being about 32 lbs. per 30 to 60 trees, and this will give us about 7 1/2 cwt. of coffee per acre. If Mr. Hammond's statements are even approximately correct, the Brazilians, having had disease, ought to have a good imitation.—*Times of Ceylon*. Aug. 24th.

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LOCAL NOTES

—The U. S. corvette *Alliance* entered here to-day from Montevideo.

—Another landmark has gone. The classic Cosme Velho is hereafter to be known as the Rua de Francisco Octaviano.

—An official telegram from Chili on the 4th inst. denies the reported outbreak of cholera in that country.

—A student of the D. Pedro II college, named Adrien Lema, committed suicide on the 3rd inst. because of some disagreement between himself and his father.

—The editor of a daily paper recently started here, *O Pequeno Jornal*, has mysteriously disappeared. It is believed that he intended to take his own life.

—The city's public gas bill for September amounted to 61,070\$183, including 284\$047 differences in exchange. The consumption of gas was 289,458 cubic metres.

—A bill for a new census of the whole empire was presented to the Chamber on the 3rd inst. by Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. It is not likely to be considered this session, however.

—A telegram published here on the 7th, says that another encounter between the legal and rebel forces had occurred in Bolivia, in which four colonels were killed. This slaughter of the colonels is something unprecedented.

—The two new half-opened wings of the Palace of Mendicino are slowly approaching completion. Donations are earnestly solicited for the gratuitous lodging of all the beggars and vagabonds of the city.

—On the 5th inst. a daily colleague publishes a telegram stating that Canada was preparing for a declaration of war by the United States. Dr. Miralles had better send word to his correspondent to stop his head.

—Five Indians recently arrived in this city, who came to complain to the Emperor of the bad treatment to which they had been subjected. They brought a present of two arrows for the Emperor, and a parrot for the Empress.

—The 4th inst. was the ninth anniversary of the death of Gen. Ozorio, Marquez de Herval. A thorough soldier, politicians forced him into contact with men with whom he had no sympathies, and he died a martyr to political ends.

—A strike took place at Santa Cruz last week because the employees had not been paid for some three months. Our city fathers sent down a police *delegado* and a paymaster on the 13th, who paid out some 32,000\$, and the trouble is over.

—A communication dated on the 6th inst. from the minister of marine to the captain of the port forbids the throwing overboard of ashes, ballast, etc. The steamers must obtain permission to discharge ashes, etc., from the captain of the port.

—There was a trial of torpedoes on the 4th. Of the infernal machines had been subjected to 26 experiments, and tired of this sort of thing disappeared, leaving a trail of boiling water behind it. Why not attach a bit of cork by a string to the torpedoes before shooting them off?

—The Medical Congress, which was opened with such a flourish of trumpets a few weeks since, seems to have given up the ghost. We hear of dissensions in regard to Dr. Freire's exploded discoveries, and of the opinion of respectable practitioners, that the Congress had become a "bear garden." Will some one explain?

—It will be news to most Americans that their present prosperity is due to Chinese labor; but so it appears to the great economic authority of Brazil, Senator Afonso Celso. If this gentleman could be made to see how little he really knows about the United States, he would probably keep silent on that subject in the future.

—A determined attempt at breaking jail was discovered at the Penitentiary here on the night of the 7th inst. Four convicts had nearly succeeded in tunnelling the wall of their cells, but made enough noise to attract the attention of a sentinel. One or more of the warders are implicated, and a rigorous investigation is promised.

—The clerk of one of our courts recently ordered the porter to separate and throw into the waste paper box certain useless documents; the porter, for reasons best known to himself, threw away a quantity of valuable documents and they might have been destroyed or have fallen into the hands of interested parties, but were recovered.

—The 10\$ notes of the 7th *estampa* will be worth \$980 to the end of the month. We hear of public officials, notably those of the custom house, trying to make shop-keepers accept them at their face value. It reminds us of a story in regard to the wife of a former finance minister paying a shopping bill with a cancelled note, the cancellation on the face of the note being almost obliterated.

—It is announced that the government will soon send the *Aimorés Barroso* out on a voyage around the world under Capt. Custodio José de Mello, going by way of Cape Horn and returning by way of the Suez canal. The chief purpose is apparently to give the future admiral, D. Augusto, a chance to see the world, and to keep him at sea,

—Another Settin-built steamer for the Companhia Nacional, the *Laguna*, is on her way out to Brazil.

—The French gunboat *Volage* arrived here from Teneriffe on the 5th and left for Tahiti on the 11th inst.

—The United States steamer *Savanna*, Capt. McGowan, arrived here on the 6th from New York, via St. Vincent.

—The *Jornal* thinks, and we agree, that the police has adopted a praiseworthy measure in preventing the *deux-monde* from appearing in the streets after dark in exceedingly classic costumes.

—Trouble appears to have arisen between Paraguay and Bolivia over the seizure of a place in Bolivian territory by Paraguayans. The latter seem to have been taking advantage of the civil war in Paraguay.

—The *Almânto Barroso* is being rapidly prepared for sea, and an unusually large staff of second lieutenants has been detailed for her voyage around the world. Some curiously is expressed as to whether quarters are to be provided this time for non-combatants.

—The latest news from Bolivia are to the effect that the insurgents have been defeated and dispersed, and that President Arce is now secure in the presidency. From the information we have been able to obtain, the insurrection ought to have succeeded.

—Someone has at last been found to call the attention of the government to the wretched gas supplied by the present company. Senator Avila called the matter up in the Senate on the 9th, and was ably seconded by Visconde de Cruzero (formerly Teixeira Júnior) on the 10th. The government of course defends the company and excuses the bad service.

—We deeply regret to note the death of Mr. Sivert Sivertsen, which took place in Copenhagen on the 14th ult. Mr. Sivertsen was for many years one of the most popular and successful shipbrokers in this city. He went home about two years ago for medical treatment. Few foreigners, if any, residing in this city have been more highly esteemed and popular than Mr. Sivertsen, and the death of no one of them has ever aroused deeper feelings of sympathy and regret.

—The five extra representations given at the D. Pedro II open house in aid of the members of the bankrupt Musella company, yielded 26,530\$500; the expenses were 1,078\$00, leaving a net result of 17,513\$400. The sum of 6,398\$800 was set apart for the payment of return passages, and the balance was divided among the members of the company as follows: 189\$000 each to the leading performers, and 127,874\$400 to the others. The tenor Rihis, however, exacted a percentage in accordance with his salary. He is a good comrade in misfortune, this Rihis!

—A series of very pleasing entertainments have been recently given at S. Pedro d'Alcântara theatre by the Balabrega Company, consisting of legendary performances, the dark closet trick of the spiritualists, transformation scenes, second sight, musical eccentricities, and a very pretty performance by trained canaries. Mr. Balabrega is a very clever conjurer and executes a great variety of tricks easily and neatly. The musical novelties given by Miss Lynden, playing popular airs in glasses, bowls, bottles and sleigh bells, as well as her exhibition of a lot of trained canaries, were as pleasing as they are novel, and were always enthusiastically applauded. A final performance is announced for Tuesday evening, the 16th, when we hope they will have a full house.

COMMERCIAL

Rio Janeiro, October 15th, 1888.

Par value of the Brazilian mitreis (\$1000), gold 27 d.
do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg. 54 45 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold 1\$45 cts.
do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 88¢

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 27 3/4 d.
Pre-emptive of the Brazilian mitreis (paper) 180cts.
do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg. 54 25 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper) 1\$843
Value of £1 sterling 8 88¢

London, October 15th, 1888.

Par value of the Brazilian mitreis (\$1000), gold 27 3/4 d.
do do do in New York to-day 1\$800
Value of £1 sterling 8 88¢

London, October 15th, 1888.

Par value of the Brazilian mitreis (\$1000), gold 27 3/4 d.
do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg. 54 25 cts.
Value of £1 sterling 8 88¢

London, October 15th, 1888.

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